

# LONG PURCHASED MEAT AT J. SHADROU'S STORE LATE IN EVENING MAY 3

South Main Street Store-keeper Placed the Time Between 10 and 11 p. m.—Testified That Long Also Bought Deviled Ham, Jelly Roll and Bread.

WILLIAM JENKINS SAW AUTO TRACK ON KEITH AVE.

The State Introduced Many Witnesses To-day in the Case of George A. Long, Who Is Charged With Murdering Mrs. Lucina C. Broadwell the Night of May 3-4.

More evidence concerning automobile wheel tracks on Keith avenue on the morning of May 4, 1919, testimony that George A. Long bought loaf, deviled ham, jelly roll and bread at Joseph Shadrou's store opposite the residence of Mrs. Isabel Parker in Barre late the night of May 3, and evidence concerning the timing of automobile rides from the Parker residence to Keith avenue featured the trial of Long in Washington county court to-day on the charge of murdering Mrs. Lucina C. Broadwell on the night of May 3-4, 1919.

William Jenkins testified that Irving Smith pointed out the automobile wheel tracks to him and on cross-examination the witness expressed the opinion that the machine was headed toward Elm street.

Joseph Shadrou was the witness who told about Long being in his store between 10 and 11 o'clock Saturday night, May 3, while Arthur C. Tilden presented testimony as to the time taken in riding by automobile from Mrs. Parker's residence to Keith avenue and return, he having participated in the test at the request of State's Attorney Davis.

Deputy Chief Harry Gamble, on being recalled to the stand today, testified that Alex. Mutch spent the night of May 3-4 in the police station, having been arrested by that officer shortly after 9 o'clock the evening of May 3. Others testified to-day to seeing an automobile at the Parker residence early Sunday morning.

William Jenkins of Barre was the first witness to-day. He stated that Irving Smith called his attention to the automobile track in the road on Keith avenue on the morning Mrs. Broadwell's body was found in the Wheelock garden. On the cross-examination by Atty. Carver he said he saw tracks on the gravel sidewalk at the corner of Keith avenue and Summer street. He could not tell how far up on the walk the marks appeared. The auto was headed towards Elm street, he judged. He described the tracks as making a wide curve on the walk.

Alex. Mutch in Lock-Up All Night.

Harry Gamble, deputy chief of police of Barre City, was recalled by the state. He knew Alex. Mutch. He saw him on the streets shortly after 9 p. m. He was intoxicated and was arrested about 10 o'clock. He was in the lock-up all of Saturday night and part, if not all, of Sunday. Cross-examined by Mr. Hoar, witness said he arrested him near the Reynolds hardware store. He was going in all directions and couldn't tell which way he was headed.

Shadrou's Store Sold Food to Long. Joseph Shadrou of Barre said his place of business was located opposite the Parker house. He first saw Long the first part of April. He was rooming across the street. Long came into the store between 10 and 11 p. m. Saturday. He bought some real loaf, deviled ham, jelly roll and loaf of bread. Shadrou's mother waited on him. He heard him make the purchase. He drew the curtains between 11:30 and 12. He knew on two occasions that Long was in the store. He did not know Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Ranney or Mrs. Mutch. He met James R. Mackay at Averill's paintshop on his way home. He reached home at 1:05. His mother walked with him. He did not remember seeing anyone except Mr. Mackay.

On cross-examination by Mr. Carver, witness was asked how he fixed the time that Long came into the store; that was the nearest he could fix the time. It might have been 11 o'clock. He could not fix the time he pulled the curtains nearer than he stated. He waited on a Mr. Mutch and Mrs. Rennie about 12:30. Asked if he knew a Mr. Mutch who came into the Parker house, he said he did. He was a brother of the other Mr. Mutch. He fixed the time from the talk he had next day with the customers.

Asked on the redirect, if witness knew of a wedding celebration that evening from Mrs. Mutch and Mrs. Rennie told him. Stricken out.

Distance from Parker House to Keith Avenue. Arthur C. Tilden, 38, Barre, a resident of Barre for 18 years, occupation shoe business, was put on by the state to establish the time it would take to drive a car from the Parker house to Keith avenue and back. Objection was offered by the defense on the ground the cars were not the same. Judge Butler said if the distance was established it would be easy to show the

time at a given speed. Speedometer was all right as far as witness could see. The distance from the Parker house to Keith avenue via Main street, stopping at the woodworking shop, witness found to be 6-10 of a mile; returning via Summer, Elm and Main streets, the distance was 7-10 of a mile. Made the test at 11 p. m. Made first test at 15 miles per hour. Stopped on Keith avenue five minutes. The time was 11:15 minutes. Same five-minute stop over same route at 20 miles an hour, it took 9 1/2 minutes. At 25 miles an hour the time was 10 minutes with slow-down for turns and a six-minute stop.

On cross examination by Mr. Ray, witness said the tests were made on Wednesday, Oct. 1. Judge Scott was with him. Witness did not recall if speedometer was set at "nothing" when he started on the first trip. Kept time with his own watch. The speed of 15 miles was attained after going about five rods. Detective Brown was also in the car. He said when to leave. Witness kept his own time. Witness occupied rear seat. Mr. Brown sat with Mr. Scott. Attained 15-mile speed after Mr. and Mrs. Mutch they came to the stop on Keith avenue.

Witness said sitting on the rear seat he could not tell if the speedometer registered the same speed all the time. He watched it nearly all the time. Brown read his figures to witness. Returned from trip soon after 12 o'clock. Went at the request of Mr. Davis. Made the arrangement that evening over the phone. Mr. Davis spoke to him during the day about the ride. Had two interviews and one telephone call about it.

Mrs. Ranney Saw Auto at Parker's. Mrs. Barbara Ranney, who lived at 200 South Main street, testified she heard of the murder about 11 o'clock Sunday. In company with her husband, she attended a silver wedding at the Gray house on Avers street. With Mr. and Mrs. Mutch they came to the Shadrou store. She saw a small automobile on the Parker lawn. She left the store about 12:30. It was drifting a little. She met Mrs. Gray as she was going into the store. There was no light in the front part of the car.

In cross examination by Mr. Carver, the witness said the curtains were "pulled" in the store when she was there. She described the location of the water tub at the corner of Avers street. The automobile was not there. There was no light burning on the automobile. She saw the automobile plainly from the Shadrou store. The street lights made the automobile visible.

Mrs. Robert Mutch followed with a statement similar to that of Mrs. Ranney regarding the silver wedding at the Gray house. They stopped the music about 12 o'clock and after getting the baby ready they left, in company with her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Ranney went to the Shadrou store. Mrs. Greig testified that she saw the car in the tenement on the first floor. She saw an automobile on the lawn. The car shown in the picture presented to the witness resembled the car she saw. She left the store about 12:30. There were no lights about the house, "all in darkness."

Mr. Carver cross examined. The witness passed a remark about the automobile on the Parker house lawn standing facing toward the bridge, pushed up on the lawn with no light. No one about the car.

Robert Wright Saw Auto at Parker's. Robert Wright attended the Granite street and Howland hall dances and was near the Parker house about 12:30 o'clock. He walked with two girls to the South Main street bridge. The girls got into a sidecar motorcycle and rode away. He saw a woman at the Shadrou store with whom he talked, later with James Mackay and Peter Landi on South Main street. He went to the Parker house and saw the car there. He walked a distance with Officer Murley. At Merchant street he left the officer. He saw two Scotchmen at Cottage street. He saw an automobile near the watering trough near the Parker house. He could not tell whether it was on the lawn. The house was dark and there was no one about the automobile. One of the ladies with him spoke about the automobile being there.

The cross examination of Mr. Wright was conducted by Mr. Carver. The front end of the automobile was headed toward the Bradford house, about 10 feet from the tub. There was no light in the rear of the car. He did not see anyone about Shadrou's store excepting one woman and man who had an apron on. He saw the car. He did not know Mrs. Greig, Mrs. Ranney or Mrs. Mutch. He did not see them. The two girls with him were Misses Della Pelkey and Lena Dubie.

State's Attorney Davis at this point identified a gray but never named the clothing of Mrs. Broadwell. It was removed during the grand jury investigation.

Smith Cross Examined. Irving Smith was still on the stand when court convened Wednesday afternoon, and R. A. Hoar cross examined him further, not having completed in the morning.

When he went to the police station a man, assigned by Officer Henderson, went with him back to Keith avenue. He was unable to tell the man's name or able to describe him. He had on an overcoat and about three or four days' growth of beard, fairly large of build. He had seen the man in the courthouse but did not know his name. Up to the time he went to the farm he had talked with no one excepting Mr. Curtis and Mr. Henderson, not with Mr. Davis or the attorney general or any of Mr. Wood's associates.

"Did you know Mr. Harry Mason?" "I do not believe I do."

Mr. Hoar described Mason but the witness said he did not know him. He roomed alone at the Prindle house but at the Buzzell hotel he had a companion. Mr. Wood was bail for him after the hearing in Barre. He went to

## EIGHT ARMEN ARE STILL IN THE RACE

Are Pursuing Their Way Across the Continent, Striving to Match Performance of Five Successful Men.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Eight contestants in the army's transcontinental airplane race still were pursuing their way across the country to-day in the wake of the five who already had completed the 5,400-mile journey from ocean to ocean and return.

Lieut. H. W. Sheridan, who was at Mendota, Ill., with 900 miles to go, was the nearest home. Lieut. R. S. Worthington, the only flyer now traveling from east to west, expected to get away from Rock Island, Ill., to-day, after a day's delay due to engine trouble.

Nine of the 29 airmen who made the first crossing of the country of an original entry list of 62 starters, officially were out of the race at San Francisco. Yesterday marked the time limit for beginning homeward bound flights and of fliers at the Golden Gate only Captain F. Steiner and Lieut. W. B. Gish took off.

## PRESIDENT WILSON SIGNS SEVERAL BILLS

Affixes His Signature to Measures Recently Passed by Congress, Tullum Announces.

Washington, Oct. 23.—President Wilson yesterday signed several bills recently passed by Congress, Secretary Tullum announced.

The measures included the amendments to the food control bill designed to prevent hoarding of and profiteering in food and clothing. The prohibition enforcement bill still is before the department of justice for a decision as to its constitutionality.

## KING ALBERT IN PITTSBURGH.

Royal Party Greeted by Governor and Mayor To-day.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 23.—Former residents of Belgium from all parts of western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio, and West Virginia, joined the people of Pittsburgh to-day in honoring King Albert and Queen Elizabeth.

The royal party, arriving from Cincinnati, was greeted at the station by Governor and Mrs. Spruiell, Mayor and Mrs. Babcock, and a committee of citizens. After the exchange of greetings they were taken to the soldiers' memorial, where King Albert received an honorary degree from the University of Pittsburgh.

Inspection of the Carnegie institute and the Carnegie school of technology was followed by luncheon at the mayors residence, after which the people drove to the Duquesne plant of the Carnegie Steel company, where King Albert was shown through the mills and Queen Elizabeth was taken through the emergency hospital.

The remainder of the program provided for quick return to Pittsburgh, where students of the University of Pittsburgh and the technical school were waiting to give the royal couple a rousing reception.

## CRIMINAL PROSECUTION IS RECOMMENDED

Against at Least a Dozen Army Officers in Connection with Army Contracts.

Chicago, Oct. 23.—Criminal prosecution of at least a dozen army officers and civilians and an institution of suit for recovery of from \$100,000 to \$15,000,000, of which he said he figured the government had been mulcted in connection with a \$40,000,000 munition contract involving the Standard Steel Car company of Hammond, Ind., will be asked in its report to Congress by a sub-committee which has been conducting an investigation, according to Chairman William J. Graham in a statement made public to-day.

The big contract was for howitzer gun carriages at \$40,000 each, of which only 200 were finished, according to Congressman Graham's statement.

"Allowing for the cost of operation, the government still is mulcted of between \$13,000,000 and 15,000,000 as I figure it," he said.

Leominster, Mass., where he was employed as a "grinder" at a civil shop. He never had a talk with Mr. Tracy or Lawson when Mr. Broadwell was present. Since he testified Wednesday morning he admitted he talked it over with officers downstairs (meaning in the courthouse). He was not a married man.

## DISSOLUTION OF CONFERENCE

Is Necessary Without the Presence of Labor's Group

PUBLIC'S GROUP IS READY TO QUIT

Capital's Delegates Also Think Sessions Should Not Be Continued

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—Dissolution of the national industrial conference to-day as the result of the organized labor representatives, seemed certain.

Chairman Lane still was hopeful that President Wilson would be able to find some way out, but in the absence of any word from the president, leaders of both the public and capital groups were agreed that further sessions were useless.

"You cannot play Hamlet without Hamlet," said Thomas L. Chabourne, chairman of the committee of 15. He added that he planned to resign from the public group, of which he is a member, that a committee be named to formulate a report to the president and then have the group disperse.

Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the public group, said he considered that the conference virtually had ended when the labor delegates withdrew last night. The issue is now before the public, Mr. Baruch said and public opinion alone can decide.

Representatives of capital also were of the opinion that the sessions should be prolonged. Delegates said the group would issue a statement defending its course in the conference and the principles for which it had contended.

Meantime President Wilson had under advisement the future date of the conference. He had before him recommendations of Chairman Lane that the conference continue its sessions even though only the representatives of the public were present. Mr. Baruch and Mr. Chabourne, however, did not agree with this recommendation and their views were made known to the president.

## TEMSTERS RESUME THEIR WORK TO-DAY

Ten Days' Strike in New York Was Concluded When Delegates Returned from Conference in Washington.

New York, Oct. 23.—Members of the International Union of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, whose strike 10 days ago resulted in a complete tie-up in express service here, returned to work to-day.

Decision to call the strike off was reached at a meeting late yesterday after a committee which had visited Washington reported that the director general of railroads had warned them that unless the strike was terminated he would send troops to New York to replace the strikers.

Director General Hines promised the men that he would seek to have the wage adjustment board return a decision on their demands by Nov. 4. It was the failure of the board to act as quickly as the men thought it should, that led to the strike.

## ARRESTED FOR SHOUTING.

At Workers Who Emerged from a Bennington Factory.

Bennington, Oct. 23.—Three arrests were made at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the employees were leaving the underwear factory of the Black Cat Textile company, where a strike has been in progress during the past 10 weeks. Joseph Dean, George Hogan and Leo Gratton were taken before Municipal Judge William J. Meagher on the charge of shouting and making objectionable noise. All three pleaded not guilty. Their hearings were postponed to Monday morning. Bail was fixed at \$100 in each case.

Dean is the only one of the three who was employed by the Black Cat company at the time of the strike. Hogan and Gratton are strike sympathizers. For a number of days employees, which has been conducting an investigation, according to Chairman William J. Graham in a statement made public to-day.

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Leominster, Mass., where he was employed as a "grinder" at a civil shop. He never had a talk with Mr. Tracy or Lawson when Mr. Broadwell was present. Since he testified Wednesday morning he admitted he talked it over with officers downstairs (meaning in the courthouse). He was not a married man.

The party who roomed with him at the Buzzell was a woman and he had to register at the hotel and he registered as man and wife. "That's all, sir," stated Mr. Hoar.

Mr. Archibald conducted the redirect examination, inquiring about the officers conversing with Smith but brought out no new feature. He then offered the diagram of the wheel tracks as evidence and three pictures of the automobile which Smith testified about. These pictures were then shown to the jury, calling attention to the wheel and the diagram furnished by Mr. Smith referring to the resemblance.

Oscar Boyea. Oscar Boyea of Barre, age 18, has lived in Barre twice, the last time about six years. He named the different companies where he was employed. The day preceding the murder at the Buzzell hotel he had a companion. Mr. Wood was bail for him after the hearing in Barre. He went to

## ANTI-STRIKE FEATURE KEPT

In Bill Providing for Return of the Railroads to Private Ownership

SEN. LAFOLLETTE WAS AGAINST IT

Senate Will Probably Debate Bill After Treaty Is Disposed Of

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—The bill providing for return of railroads to private ownership and operation under federal supervision was reported out to-day by the Senate interstate commerce committee. No changes were made in the measure as finally received last week, the anti-strike and all other important provisions remaining.

The vote on reporting the bill was 14 to 1. Senator La Follette, Republican, of Wisconsin, who opposed the anti-strike legislation, being the only objector.

The measure would become effective 30 days after enactment, and Chairman Cummins plans to have it in position for Senate debate immediately after the peace treaty is disposed of.

## W. C. T. U. CONVENTION OPENED.

Business Session Was Held at St. Johnsbury To-day.

St. Johnsbury, Oct. 23.—The 44th annual convention of the Vermont Woman's Christian Temperance union opened last night in Grace Methodist church. Delegates began arriving early in the day and the afternoon was devoted to registration, a meeting of the executive committee and a superintendent's conference. This was in charge of Mrs. E. M. Denny of Montpelier.

Last night's meeting opened with a reception to the officers and delegates. Miss Edwina Blodgett, Montpelier, and Miss Alice Warden, organizer, had arranged a song service and solos were given by Mrs. Collins Brodwin and F. H. Brooks of St. Johnsbury. Rev. W. C. T. U. of St. Johnsbury, Mr. E. M. Denny of Barre, made the response. Members of the boy scouts acted as escorts for the delegates and are on hand at all the meetings to show the visitors around.

The convention went into executive session again this morning and at 9:30 got down to business. The first meeting with the president, Mrs. Minnie L. Pearson of Orleans presiding. Prayer was offered by Mrs. A. G. Smith of Manchester, who is nearly 80 and was one of the first delegates to arrive.

Mrs. Mary Lord of Boston, one of the national officers, was welcomed here. The president's message touched on the victory achieved by the organization and stressed the present great need for concerted work along temperance lines. Mrs. Pearson was warmly applauded.

The convention closed with a superintendent's symposium, the chairman of various departments telling in five-minute papers how her department responded to the action's need.

This afternoon the symposium will be continued. The superintendent's reports whose papers will be presented are Mrs. S. K. Huse of Sutton, Mrs. Emma Fisher of Wolcott, Mrs. Frank Taplin of East Corinth, Mrs. B. O. Spaulding of Newport, Mrs. L. M. Bush of Newfane, Mrs. Ruth P. Barr of Greenboro, Mrs. Frances Rogers of Montgomery and Miss Helen Wellman of Burlington. Not all the superintendents are present but their reports are in and speak of a successful effort along all departments. Two important addresses will be given this afternoon. Mrs. Mary Lord of Boston, one of the national officers, is to speak on thrift and Mrs. Huse speaks on reconstruction Friday night.

## TO SELL SUGAR WITH GROCERIES.

Barre Merchants Are to Eliminate Sale of Sugar Alone.

How to solve the unsatisfactory sugar situation as far as it applies to Barre and how to distribute fairly the very limited supplies are very vexing questions, which the Barre merchants, as to the public. The grocers have considered the situation from many angles and they have come to the conclusion that the most feasible way, in the absence of the sugar card system, is to sell sugar when it can be obtained, in conjunction with sales of groceries.

This plan means, of course, the doing away with the sale of sugar alone.

By following out this plan, the grocers feel that the actual wants of each individual family will be more nearly met because sugar will be sold in proportion to the purchase of groceries. It is considered that a more equitable distribution of sugar will be secured because the plan will have a tendency to check the practice of some people in going about from store to store and buying as much as possible, also the practice of individuals in a family buying at the same store, as has been known to be the case.

## Many Probate Court Acts.

F. H. Sawyer of Moretown and J. H. Dale of Waterbury settled their account this morning in probate court as executors of the estate of Russell Sawyer, late of Moretown. T. H. Cave, Jr., settled his account as administrator of the estate of A. H. Russell, late of Barre City. W. S. Buzzell settled his account as administrator of the estate of Mrs. Sarah Currier, late of Montpelier. Sarah Currier, wife of the late John Currier, of Barre, settled her account as guardian of the person of the late John Currier, of Barre. T. Clark of East Montpelier settled his account as guardian of the person of the late John Currier, of Barre. T. Clark of East Montpelier settled his account as guardian of the person of the late John Currier, of Barre.

The largest creditors are Glen Barnett, rent, \$100; Bert Galbraith, East Barre, rent, \$100; Mrs. James Galbraith, merchandise, \$33; Rose A. Redfern, St. Johnsbury, groceries, \$70; D. C. Farrington, Passumpsic, groceries, \$30.

## AGREEMENT IS ADOPTED

Quarry Workers' International Association Votes for a New Scale

WHICH CONTINUES TO APRIL 1, 1922

Quarry Workers Get Nine Cents an Hour More, and Lumpers, Etc., 10 Cents

The three-year agreement, relative to wages and machinery, to adjust differences, which was drawn up and accepted by conferees representing the Quarry Workers' International association of North America and the national committee of the International Monumental Granite Producers' association, the National Building Granite Quarries' association and the Granite Paving Block Manufacturers' association, who met at Montpelier Sept. 17-19, has been adopted by the Quarry Workers' International association. Announcement of the result of the referendum vote was made to-day by Fred W. Sutor, secretary-treasurer of that association.

The agreement was voted for practically unanimously by 19 of the branches and was voted down by seven branches being by varying majorities. The adoption of the agreement was by majority of voting members rather than by branches.

The adoption of this agreement means that there will be no cessation of work in the jurisdiction of the agreement, and that the scale of wages will be uniform as well as the time for the expiration of the agreement, which is April 1, 1922. Under the new bill there is a raise in wages of nine cents an hour for quarry workers and 10 cents an hour for lumpers, boxers and derrickmen coming under the agreement. This raise is in a sliding scale, beginning Nov. 1, again Jan. 1, 1920, and again April 1, 1921.

A largely increased minimum wage is in force which will raise the wages of some of the workers far above the present level. This new agreement applies, as already stated, only to wages and the machinery for adjusting differences.

Briefly stated, the new agreement provides: That there shall be frequent meetings between parties signatory to the agreement for the purpose of considering matters relating to the welfare of the industry and that these committees shall recommend such changes as may be agreed upon; that every possible means shall be used to substitute a feeling of co-operation for that of contention and distrust; that no constitutional amendment nor any other action of the association shall change the agreement during its life unless such change is mutually agreed upon; that "all provisions in existing agreements, not in conflict with the above provisions (including wages), shall remain in force until April 1, 1922, at which date this agreement shall terminate."

The wages. In order that the wages may be distinctly understood, the following section of the agreement is printed:

"(a) That all employees, who are members of said Quarry Workers' International association, shall receive an increase of wages of two (2) cents an hour on Nov. 1, 1919; a further increase of three (3) cents an hour on Jan. 1, 1920, and a further increase of four (4) cents an hour on April 1, 1921, until and ending April 1, 1922. These increases shall also apply to all employees receiving more than the minimum wage.

"(b) That the minimum wage for quarrymen, pneumatic drill runners, tripod drill runners, jack hammer runners, derrickmen (except head derrickmen), blacksmiths' helpers and teamsters shall on Jan. 1, 1920, be fifty-two (52) cents an hour and on April 1, 1921, fifty-five (55) cents an hour.

"(c) That the minimum wage for head derrickmen, channel bar drill runners, powder men, lewisers, carpenters employed about quarries and riggers who go aloft shall on Jan. 1, 1920, be fifty-six (56) cents an hour, and on April 1, 1921, sixty (60) cents an hour.

"(d) That the minimum wage for laborers, steam drill helpers and grinders shall on Jan. 1, 1920, be forty-two (42) cents an hour and on April 1, 1921, forty-six (46) cents an hour.

"(e) That the minimum wage for engineers on grout cars and firemen having charge of one boiler shall on Jan. 1, 1920, be fifty-two (52) cents an hour and on April 1, 1921, fifty-five (55) cents an hour.

"(f) That the minimum wage for hoisting engineers operating one derrick shall on Jan. 1, 1920, be fifty-four (54) cents an hour and on April 1, 1921, fifty-eight (58) cents an hour.

"(g) That because of the variances in existing agreements, in respect to the classification and wages of blacksmiths, and to obtain as much of a degree of uniformity as appeared compatible with such variances, it is agreed:

"That the minimum wage for blacksmiths shall on Jan. 1, 1920, be fifty-five (55) cents an hour where the afore-said increases of two (2) and three (3) cents do not bring the minimum beyond fifty-five (55) cents; and that in cases where said two (2) and three (3) cents increases make a minimum on Jan. 1, 1920, exceeding fifty-six (56) cents, said increases of two (2) and three (3) cents shall nevertheless be added to present wages and the amount thus arrived at constitute on Jan. 1, 1920, the minimum wage.

"That the minimum wage for blacksmiths working on jobbing fires and sharpening machine operators shall on Jan. 1, 1920, be sixty (60) cents an hour, where the afore-said increases of two (2) and three (3) cents do not bring the minimum beyond sixty (60) cents; and that in cases where said two (2) and three (3) cents increases make a minimum on Jan. 1, 1920, exceeding sixty (60) cents, said increases of two (2) and three (3) cents shall nevertheless be added to present wages and the amount thus arrived at constitute on Jan. 1, 1920, the minimum wage.

To Increase Capital Stock. The Spaulding & Kimball company of Burlington has filed with the secretary of state a request for permission to increase its capital stock from \$110,000 to \$250,000. The papers are signed by F. D. Spaulding and A. H. Rutter.

## AS SATISFACTORY PROGRESS AS POSSIBLE

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—President Wilson is making as satisfactory progress as is possible in the circumstances, his physicians said to-day. They issued this bulletin:

"White House, Oct. 23, 12 o'clock. The president is making as satisfactory progress as is possible in the circumstances. No new symptoms have developed. (Signed) "Grayson, "Ruffin, "Stitt."

nevertheless be added to present wages and the amount thus arrived at constitute on Jan. 1, 1920, the minimum wage.

"(j) That where there are existing agreements with the lumpers, boxers and derrickmen's branches of said Quarry Workers' International association, the following wages shall govern:

"The minimum at present shall be fifty-one and three quarters (51 3/4) cents an hour. On Nov. 1, 1919, three (3) cents an hour shall be added, making a minimum of fifty-four and three quarters (54 3/4) cents an hour. On April 1, 1920, three (3) cents an hour shall be added, making a minimum of fifty-seven and three quarters (57 3/4) cents an hour; and on April 1, 1921, four (4) cents an hour shall be added, making a minimum of sixty-one and three quarters (61 3/4) cents an hour, ending April 1, 1922. These three increases shall also apply to all employees covered by the afore-said agreements who receive more than the minimum wage.

"That classes of employees not specifically mentioned shall take such a minimum as their wages, plus said increases, establish.

The agreement was drawn up by the following committees: Quarry workers' association—George Lawson, John McAnulty and John Coxon, of Graniteville; George Elliott, Redstone, N. H.; Basil Hawkins, North Jay, Me.; John Ahern, Westbury, N. Y.; Wallace S. Stinson, Stonington, Conn.; James Conway, Quincy, Mass.; Charles Savinon, Lanesville, Mass.; Guy Walbridge, Montpelier; Morris Wood, S. E. Perry and Fred W. Sutor, Barre.

National Granite Manufacturers' association—C. Harry Rogers, president, Rockport, Me.; John L. Smith, Rockport, Me.; International Monumental Producers' association—S. Hollister Jackson, Barre, Frank A. Sullivan, Westbury, N. Y., and Thomas A. Murphy, Quincy, Mass.; Building Producers' association—William C. Clifford, Bethel, Me.; Granite Association—Frank McQuinn, Stonington, Conn., and Omar S. Swenson, Concord, N. H.; Paving Producers' association—James Adamson and Joseph Leopold, New York City, and C. Harry Rogers, Rockport, Mass.

## DEATH OF ROBERT M'KNIGHT.

Occurred as He Was Seated in Chair This Morning.

Though he had been confined to his home at 5 Forsyth place for the past five months, the death of Robert McKnight at 2:45 this morning was not expected by his family. Mr. McKnight, whose death is attributed to kidney trouble or chronic nephritis, had been compelled to sit in a chair day and night since he stopped work several months ago, and last night when Mrs. McKnight got up to make him some stimulants, she inquired of him the time of night, he replying in the usual manner. She then went to the kitchen and while there heard an unusual noise. Coming to his side she found he had passed away.

For nearly 30 years Mr. McKnight had resided in Barre, working almost ever since for the Harrison Granite Co. as a stonecutter. Thirty-one years ago he married his wife and had two children, came to the United States from Dalbeattie, Scotland. At first they dwelt in Belfast, Me., but after a year and a half came to this city. In Dalbeattie, where Mr. McKnight was born on Jan. 30, 1847, he took an active part in athletics, especially soccer football. His interest in this game never subsided and when Alan Gordon had a team here several years ago, Mr. McKnight was chosen a president of the club.

He was a faithful parishioner of the Congregational church for many years, as well as a highly respected member of the Barre O. S. C. No. 12. He